

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

J. 27,972

Established 1887

House Sustains Veto of Money Bill

Nixon Wins Major Congress Test

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Nixon won a clear victory today when the House sustained his veto killing a \$19.7 billion education and health money bill.

The vote was 226 to 191 to override, thus falling short of the needed two-thirds majority.

The disappointed Democratic leadership immediately planned strategy sessions to decide what to do—a new appropriations measure for the Labor Depart-

ment and the Health, Education and Welfare Department must be drawn up.

Mr. Nixon had effectively siphoned away strength from Democratic and Liberal-Republican forces seeking to override his veto by offering to compromise with legislators who had added \$1.26 billion extra to the administration bill.

Arguing that the extra spending was not in the best interests of a nation beset by a dangerous inflation, the President took his case to the people over tele-

vision and insured that his first veto with the Democratic-controlled Congress would stick.

The Senate will not have to vote on the presidential showdown, since the House could not reverse the veto.

Substitute Bill

In the wake of their defeat, which had been expected, it appeared likely the Democrats would again try to load extra spending onto the substitute bill to finance the two departments plus some anti-poverty agencies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reds End Squeeze on W. Berlin

7-Day Slowdown Of Traffic Halted

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT).—East German Communists lifted their partial seven-day blockade of Berlin access early this morning, giving the green light to all German civilian traffic in and out of the city on the vital transit routes.

A few hours later the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, who had flown to East Germany for the brief faceup of East-West tension over Berlin, returned to Moscow.

The Communist harassment of access to and from Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany, was staged in protest against committee meetings in the West German Bundestag in the city.

In East Berlin, Walter Ulbricht opened political talks with Hungary's János Kádár and Hungarian Premier Jenő Föld, who arrived there this morning at the head of a government delegation for an official friendship visit.

The East Germans have let it be known they wish to win Hungarian support for their policy of seeking full diplomatic recognition from Bonn.

The East Germans, according to informed sources, want the Hungarians to shelve for the time being any idea of direct talks between Bonn and Budapest until after the West Germans have shown sufficient willingness to meet Communist demands in their exploratory talks with the Russians, the Poles and the East Germans.

Bonn and Budapest have not yet formalized their relations to the level of exchanging ambassadors. A consular agreement went into effect this year.

East Germany has not yet replied to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's offer last week for open-ended negotiations between the two German states, but the Communists were reliably reported to be determined to keep up the exchange of communications despite their recent Berlin harassment actions.

U.S. Offering Highest Interest In 110 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The U.S. Treasury announced today it would pay 8.25 percent for an 18-month loan—the most it has paid since 1859—in a bid to refinance \$8.3 billion worth of loans coming due in February and March.

Paul A. Volcker, under secretary for monetary affairs, said the offering "realistically priced in our current market and one that should be attractive to potential buyers."

Note holders will be offered a choice to exchange their bonds for 18-month 8.25 percent notes; 42-month 8 1/8 percent notes or a seven-year 8 percent note.

The Treasury probably will raise \$4 billion in cash to tide it through low-balance intervals expected in mid-March and mid-April. Mr. Volcker said.

The offer is open only to holders of the 4 percent bonds maturing Feb. 15 and the 2 1/2 percent bonds maturing March 15. Mr. Volcker said: "No cash offers will be accepted."

Private investors, hold about \$8.6 billion of these eligible bonds while various government accounts own the remainder.

Cairo Suburbs Raided By Israeli Jets; 3 Die



Israel reported that its planes bombed targets yesterday near the Cairo suburb of El Maadi and at the town of Dahshur. Dahshur was bombed earlier this month, as were the other targets shown on the map.

Civilian, Industrial Targets Are Forbidden, Dayan Says

By James Feron

TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (NYT).—In the more subtle objectives of the raid.

He said, "I rely more on Helwan than anyone else reporting from Cairo, and he said it was very bad for the Egyptian people that they did not tell them the truth."

"Helwan said it would take a man like Nasser not to despair. What he was saying was that everyone else was in despair."

Fielding newsmen's questions with ease, Gen. Dayan disclosed that Israel's military activities against Jordan were circumscribed by political considerations, indicating pressure from Washington.

He said Israel had drawn a line roughly 12 miles inside Jordan, the depth of effective Jordanian artillery fire, and was attacking targets only within that area.

Gen. Dayan said the only exception was air raids against Arab guerrilla bases, except when they were in populated towns or villages.

"In general, we try to play down to deescalate the war with Jordan. I wouldn't be telling you the truth, however, if I did not admit there were political considerations."

The attack on el Maadi was the closest to Cairo since the Israeli began striking near the capital three weeks ago. The Israelis have struck twice at targets only a mile or so from Cairo's international airport, in the northeastern outskirts.

[Tel Aviv, The New York Times quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that the jets attacked two army camps, one in the el Maadi sector about five miles south of Cairo, the other was in Dahshur, about 20 miles south of the capital on the outskirts of Helwan.

The el Maadi camp was the ninth target in the air raids that have concentrated in the Cairo area, according to the Tel Aviv report. It was also the closest that Israeli jets have come to the Egyptian capital. The majority of previous raids have ranged nine to 20 miles from Cairo.]

Rerating earlier comments on the Israeli raids, Mr. Meguid said today that they were part of an "abortive attempt to undermine the morale of the Egyptian people."

He rejected a suggestion that the Israeli planes were flying over Egypt with "impunity," declaring that they were being challenged by anti-aircraft artillery.

Interception by jet fighters is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Arthur Ashe when he applied Dec. 15 for a visa at South African Consulate in N.Y.

U.S. Tennis Chief Urges Retaliation

South Africa Denies Visa to Ashe

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 28.—Open yesterday, had shown signs of South Africa's today refusing a visa to allow U.S. Negro tennis star Arthur Ashe to play in the country's national championships.

The refusal, which had been expected, further isolates South Africa from international sports competition. The country had been excluded from the 1964 and 1968 Olympic Games because of its policy of apartheid.

In New York, the president of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, Alastair R. Martin, called for South Africa's exclusion from the International Lawn Tennis Federation, a move that would prohibit the country from taking part in the Davis Cup tournament.

The government said the 26-year-old Ashe, who won the Australian Open yesterday, had been denied a visa to compete in South Africa's national tennis championships because of its policy of apartheid.

Mr. Seaman also raised the possibility the United States might provide South Vietnam with some sophisticated aircraft so the Vietnamese would have at least some limited defensive capability against air attack from North Vietnam once the American Air Force has gone.

The Vietnamese currently fly the propeller-driven A-1, the subsonic A-37 bomber, the F-5 fighter and various cargo planes, observes aircraft and helicopters.

"The question still unresolved is whether this will be sufficient for in-country operations or whether they may need some additional capability particularly for air defense," Mr. Seaman said.

Pilot Quality Praised

He praised the quality of South Vietnamese pilots he encountered. The average Vietnamese pilot has flown 1,500 sorties and some more than 3,000.

He emphasized the technical problems that face the Vietnamese in developing their air force.

Mr. Seaman said he was encouraged, however, that this summer the South Vietnamese will be updating their own air combat units in IV Corps, the southernmost region of the country.

The South Vietnamese now have about 20 air squadrons with approximately 17,000 pilots, mechanics and training personnel.

Payoff for Yablonski Killers

Reportedly \$13,000 Each

By George Lardner Jr.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28 (WPT).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has turned up evidence that the killers of Joseph Yablonski were hired for \$13,000 each.

The alleged assassins, a source said, laid the groundwork by entering the Yablonski home secretly some three weeks before the killing.

The 53-year-old official of the United Mine Workers union, his wife and their 25-year-old daughter were found shot to death in the bedrooms of their Clarksburg, Pa., home on Jan. 5. Authorities said they had been killed six days earlier.

Three Are Arrested

Three migrants from the coal country of Appalachia were arrested and charged with the slayings last week.

A federal grand jury convened here yesterday for sessions at what U.S. Attorney Robert B. Krugansky has called "broader

the first non-white player to compete against whites in a South African sports meet.

Warding said Ashe would be granted a visa if he were a member of a visiting Davis Cup team and the site for a cup match was South Africa. But the United States, as present holders of the cup, play only the Challenge Round this year at home.

Today's statement by the government said.

"Mr. Ashe's general antagonism toward South Africa, which is reflected in statements which he made from time to time, and his reference to the fact that he was not interested in playing in South Africa as a member of the American Davis Cup team but that he wanted to compete in South African national tennis championships as a private individual, make it clear that he is aware of the accepted practice in South Africa and that his application is, in his own words, an attempt to put a crack in the racist wall down there."

Ashe had earlier rejected South African objections to his visa on political grounds, saying that he did not intend to participate in political activity, but only wanted to play tennis.

First Non-White

Ashe, whose application to play in the tournament in March was accepted by the all-white South African Lawn Tennis Union, the meet's organizers, would have been

the first non-white player to compete against whites in a South African sports meet.

Warding said Ashe would be granted a visa if he were a member of a visiting Davis Cup team and the site for a cup match was South Africa. But the United States, as present holders of the cup, play only the Challenge Round this year at home.

Today's statement by the government said.

"Mr. Ashe's application for a visa to compete in the South African tennis championships cannot be accepted to as to how we should direct our affairs in South Africa."

In addition to Mr. Ashe, the suspects in the murders are Paul Gilly, 37, and Aubrey Martin, 21.

2 Stayed at Motel

It was learned today that Mr. Martin and Mr. Gilly stayed overnight Dec. 29 in a hotel at West Brownsville, Pa., ten miles from Clarksburg. A team of Navy divers removed a temporary shelter and their diving equipment from a barge on the Monongahela River ten miles from Clarksburg, where they had recovered a .38-cal. revolver, an M-1 rifle and a bag containing wire cutters and other tools the killers had thrown into the river.

The fact that it was known

where to search for the weapon gave credence to reports one of the suspects "talked."

The government official who cited the \$13,000-per-killer price tag was unclear as to whether every man got all of his money.

Pennsylvania authorities told of the stealthy "casing" of the Yablonski home.

The killers, it was said, made their way into the house so carefully that the break-in remained a secret until after the slayings. The Yablonski never noticed it.

The three were reported to have betted the Yablonski's miniature poodle and familiarized themselves with the layout of the house.

In announcing the arrests last week, the FBI observed that the dog "presumably did not alert the family" on the night of the killing.

Though once considered a hero of the reform movement and arrested by the Russians at the time of the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, Mr. Cernik has since sought to survive by becoming a "realist" and urging accommodation with Moscow. Only this month he

justified the invasion by saying the country had been threatened by "counter-revolution."

Many observers believe that Mr. Cernik's ouster resulted not only from his association with the drive for more democracy but also from the desire of the present leaders to place blame for Czechoslovakia's sagging economy.

The central committee, in the firm control of conservatives of various shades, also accepted the resignation today of Alexander Dubcek, the champion of the liberalization effort cut short by the invasion. He was replaced by Mr. Husak as party chief last April and was later removed from the presidency and his state post as chairman of the federal assembly.

Mr. Dubcek's resignation from the committee was generally regarded as the price demanded by ultra-conservatives for allowing him to take up his post this week as ambassador to Turkey. The pro-Moscow ex-

tremists had also insisted that the former party chief engage in "self-criticism" but Mr. Dubcek declined.

The downfall of Mr. Dubcek, of Josef Smrkovsky, once his principal associate, and now of Mr. Cernik, leaves in power only

two tigers, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The Arab governments also received assurances that no decision has yet been made by the administration on the four-month-old Israeli requests for further military and economic assistance, the sources said.

The assurances were reported to have been given to the Arabs in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

justified the invasion by saying the country had been threatened by "counter-revolution."

Many observers believe that Mr. Cernik's ouster resulted not only from his association with the drive for more democracy but also from the desire of the present leaders to place blame for Czechoslovakia's sagging economy.

The central committee, in the firm control of conservatives of various shades, also accepted the resignation today of Alexander Dubcek, the champion of the liberalization effort cut short by the invasion. He was replaced by Mr. Husak as party chief last April and was later removed from the presidency and his state post as chairman of the federal assembly.

Mr. Dubcek's resignation from the committee was generally regarded as the price demanded by ultra-conservatives for allowing him to take up his post this week as ambassador to Turkey. The pro-Moscow ex-

tremists had also insisted that the former party chief engage in "self-criticism" but Mr. Dubcek declined.

The downfall of Mr. Dubcek, of Josef Smrkovsky, once his principal associate, and now of Mr. Cernik, leaves in power only

two tigers, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The Arab governments also received assurances that no decision has yet been made by the administration on the four-month-old Israeli requests for further military and economic assistance, the sources said.

The assurances were reported to have been given to the Arabs in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

justified the invasion by saying the country had been threatened by "counter-revolution."

Many observers believe that Mr. Cernik's ouster resulted not only from his association with the drive for more democracy but also from the desire of the present leaders to place blame for Czechoslovakia's sagging economy.

The central committee, in the firm control of conservatives of various shades, also accepted the resignation today of Alexander Dubcek, the champion of the liberalization effort cut short by the invasion. He was replaced by Mr. Husak as party chief last April and was later removed from the presidency and his state post as chairman of the federal assembly.

Mr. Dubcek's resignation from the committee was generally regarded as the price demanded by ultra-conservatives for allowing him to take up his post this week as ambassador to Turkey. The pro-Moscow ex-

tremists had also insisted that the former party chief engage in "self-criticism" but Mr. Dubcek declined.

The downfall of Mr. Dubcek, of Josef Smrkovsky, once his principal associate, and now of Mr. Cernik, leaves in power

posed Changes Beaten

Drug Control Measure Passes Senate Easily

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Senate today overwhelmingly endorsed a comprehensive drug bill after defeating attempts to give it dominant law-enforcement character.

A passage came on an all-call vote moments after Senate rejected a bid to reduce penalties for persons convicted on a second or subsequent offense of possessing marijuana.

Attempts to place more on the scientific and medical uses of drug addiction were backed by supporters of the bill.

The Senate defeated, on a 56-44 vote, an amendment that would have cut by half the maximum prison sentences for drug users and subsequent offenders.

Hughes Backed Changes

The amendments were framed by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, who in two days of speeches has insisted that HEW should be given the foremost responsibility and authority for conducting drug-related research and weighing the scientific and medical problems of drug abuse.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D., Conn., and Sen. Roman Hruska, R., Neb., both members of the Judiciary Committee, which wrote the 100-page control bill, contend that the bill gives both the HEW and Justice Departments a voice in drug abuse control.

Sen. Hruska said the Hughes amendments would "discard" the attorney general from what was intended as a law enforcement bill, a move that he said represented a "strange and alien philosophy."

"The Justice Department doesn't want this approach," Sen. Dodd declared. "The secretary of HEW doesn't want it. Nobody wants it."

But Sen. Hughes said he believes the bill is already much too heavily weighted in favor of law enforcement.

The administration-backed bill already contains penalties for certain drug abuses less severe than existing law.

Approval Seems Assured

Carswell Ends Testimony Before Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Senate Court nominee G. Harlan Carswell completed his testimony today, bailed as a "legal scholar" and apparently awaiting confirmation.

Reviewing again any racial bias, the Federal Appeals Court judge glided through his final day as a witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

He smoothly did the session go, despite of his admirers, Sen. Marlow Cook, R., Ky., inadvertently passed the nominee as "justified" Carswell.

For persistent committee liberality, Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., caused what little difficulty Judge Carswell experienced and they kept asking him why had bought a share of stock in an all-white country club in Tallahassee in 1955.

Judge Carswell doddled on a scrap paper while they probed. He said he did not have racial bias in mind when he conceded \$100.

He said "the \$100 I put in was no racial bias." And, he returned the private group quickly, returning \$76 to him.

Finally, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., rallied to Judge Carswell's defense. Setting aside the heavy pipe and smoked through the excesses with Sen. Bayh and Sen. Kennedy, he declared:

This is the biggest force over since the Indians sold Manhattan.

Sen. Kennedy insisted that he, Sen. Bayh were pursuing a "main line of inquiry," but they had no more questions.

The next witness was former Gov. George Collins of Florida, an admirer former law associate of Judge Carswell.

Collins said that he, like Carswell, contributed \$100 to funding of a Tallahassee council that took over a municipal course in a move some civil rights proponents contend was used to forestall its desegregation.

"I didn't feel I was doing anything wrong by giving \$100," said Collins, who was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson as the first head of the Community Relations Service, created the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Collins, who strongly endorsed Senate confirmation of a Carswell nomination to be Supreme Court Justice, described himself as an "unquestionably Negro and an extraordinarily good worker."

After said Mr. Collins, "Judge Carswell is no racist. He is no supremacists. He is no segregationist. I am convinced of this." meanwhile, Republican National

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The presidential police force sheepishly saluted Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday while wearing their dazzling new operational uniforms ordered by President Nixon and designed by Washington tailor Jimmie Muscatello and the Secret Service.

The total look includes double-breasted white tunics trimmed with gold braid and gold buttons and stiff plastic shako decorated with the White House crest. The headdress resembles that worn by American drum majors and West German traffic policemen. The next boldest silhouette is the black-holstered pistol hung from a black belt.

White House spokesman said the uniforms, to be worn only on ceremonial occasions, were inspired by Mr. Nixon's impressions of foreign police during his European tour last winter. West Germany was one of the countries he visited.

But Mr. Muscatello, whose downtown emporium bears the legend "pants cuffed free while you wait" on the window, in-



Leftovers From WW II

A 200-foot-high column of water was blasted into the air Tuesday by a Royal Navy underwater bomb-disposal team that detonated eleven 1,000-pound World War II bombs in the hold of the German freighter Arnold Mask, which sank off the south coast of the Isle of Jersey in 1943. The bombs were the last of 36 in the wreck. The rest were exploded last year.



Gas Ran Out, 10 Planes Lost By AF in '69

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—

Air Force planes have been running out of gas and crashing and the top Air Force general says it looks to him like "a lack of professionalism and discipline."

As a result, Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force Chief of Staff, has cracked down with orders to tighten up on supervision.

According to the Air Force, there were ten planes lost last year due to "fuel depletion." The loss could add up to a bill of about \$25 million.

"Recent accidents and incidents caused by fuel depletion indicate a lack of professionalism and discipline," Gen. Ryan said in a message to all major commands.

He said "these occurrences have included all models of aircraft from fighters to four-engine jet aircraft and have occurred under conditions involving both visual and instrument flight conditions."

"Adequate operational supervision would have prevented the loss of these aircraft," he said.

Gen. Ryan's statement came just over two weeks after his own son, Capt. John D. Ryan Jr., 28, was killed when his F-4 Phantom crashed recently. There has been no official report on the cause of that crash.

Gen. Ryan made no reference to his son's death in the order.

Foreign Aid Bill Sent to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—

The Senate sent to President Nixon today a \$1.8 billion foreign-aid bill containing one of the lowest allocations ever made for the program.

Action on the compromise measure was completed after an hour's debate, by voice vote. The House passed it yesterday.

The foreign-aid money was included in a \$2.5 billion bill which also confirmed funds for the Peace Corps, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Association and some other groups. The total was cut \$1.77 billion below President Nixon's requests.

Invitation Is Rarely Accorded

Wilson Sits In Beside Nixon At Security Council Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—

President Nixon accorded British Prime Minister Harold Wilson today the privilege of sitting in on a meeting of the National Security Council—the President's top advisory board on national security and foreign policy.

The NSC sessions are so secret that the White House seldom discloses even the general topics up for consideration. The invitation to Mr. Wilson to sit in underscored the depth of Anglo-American relations.

Only one other prime minister is believed to have attended such a meeting, the late Harold Holt of Australia.

After the 10 a.m. meeting of the NSC, the two leaders spent almost two hours with their principal aides discussing world problems.

The future of the Atlantic Alliance and East-West relations were in the focus of their discussions, a diplomatic source said.

Mr. Nixon and his guest emerged from the President's White House office at 12:35 p.m. They walked together to waiting limousines, and their handshake marked the end of Mr. Wilson's two-day official program in Washington.

There were no final statements made, nor was a communiqué issued.

At a press conference later Mr. Wilson publicly endorsed the Atlantic Alliance's proposal to the Soviet bloc for a neutral and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

Noting that this proposal was made in 1968, Mr. Wilson told the news conference that "this is still the policy of NATO, of Her Majesty's government, and of the United States."

The question of troop reductions is "an area where there could be some positive gain," Mr. Wilson said.

Last night, at the halfway point of his talks with President Nixon, Mr. Wilson said that for the first time in many years the world monetary system is "not beset by turbulences" or "blind economic forces capable of engulfing the whole monetary system."

McNair Tells S.C. to Accept Integration

Governor Rejects Plea To Close Schools

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 28 (WP)—In a television appearance here, Gov. Robert E. McNair told the people of South Carolina last night, "We've run out of time, and we've run out of time, and we must adjust to new circumstances."

In sharp contrast with other Deep South governors who have urged defiance against court orders for immediate integration, Gov. McNair declared, "I will oppose any attempt to close down the public schools. The only way South Carolina is going to continue to grow is through its educational programs. We're going to have to maintain, support and strengthen our public school system."

The situation involving school desegregation "is too important to get drawn into political chicanery and political hypocrisy," Gov. McNair said, "and I think it is time for everyone to be honest and sincere to the people of South Carolina and quit holding out false hopes."

Return to Republic

The governor, a former chairman of the National Democratic Governors' Conference, responded sharply to Republican Congressman Albert Watson, of Columbia, a likely candidate for governor this year, who has accused Gov. McNair of inaction on court orders setting a Feb. 16 deadline for two South Carolina school districts.

"I think the congressman has been among those holding out hope," Gov. McNair said, "and it is time to deliver, or admit we're not going to get any affirmative relief from the Congress of the United States and be honest and sincere enough to the people to say this."

Don't Want Troops

"We've seen what defiance will lead to. We saw in Arkansas, when Gen. Eisenhower sent the troops in. We saw in Alabama and Mississippi. I don't think the people of this state would want me to defy the order of the court after we've run the course legally..."

Troop Cuts

At his press conference this afternoon, Mr. Wilson indicated troop reductions in Europe as one issue that could be discussed with the Communist bloc at a conference on European security.

The Soviet initiative for such a conference was discussed during his two days of talks with President Nixon.

Such a conference, he said, "could be valuable if properly prepared" and if attended by all countries interested in genuine security in Europe.

The prime minister stressed the necessity of careful preparation for such a conference. It should be a forum for exchanging views not a place where "we are shouting at each other," he said.

Mr. Wilson's news conference was carried live via Telstar to London. Sitting with Ambassador John Freeman in the British Embassy, he faced television cameras and a large flock of foreign and American reporters.

Mr. Wilson made no opening statement but asked immediately for questions.

On the Middle East, he said that the question was "fully discussed" both in his private talks with Mr. Nixon and between the two foreign secretaries, William F. Rogers and Michael Stewart.

Mr. Wilson, however, sidestepped the question and merely admitted that the Middle East represents a "common problem and common responsibility" for the two allies.

The British prime minister said Britain will never make arms sales to a Middle East country that would upset the power balance in the region.

Mr. Wilson, asked if he agreed with the U.S. view that the sale of 100 French military aircraft to Libya could disturb the balance of power, declined to join Washington in openly expressing concern at the French government's action.

Mr. Wilson said the British government has always made clear it is prepared to join in a total embargo on arms to the Middle East, U.S. and Europe.

Mr. Wilson also said he did not interpret President Nixon's policy toward Europe to mean a disengagement by the United States from that continent.

He said he believed Mr. Nixon hoped to see a stronger Europe.

"We in Europe want to stand on our own feet," he said. "Europe is becoming stronger, more articulate, and more politically united."

Asked about Nigerian aid, he replied: "We are all of us deeply concerned." He pledged that Britain would "do everything in its power to respond to requests by the Nigerian government," but he said it was a matter of internal affairs of Nigeria.

Nervous Pride

Yesterday morning, the White House guardians displayed nervousness mixed with a hint of pride as they sidled over to observers and asked "What do you think of it?"

Yesterday's unexpected fashion parade was something of a historical breakthrough. James Ketchum, the White House curator, said research indicates that the mansion's policemen, at least back to Abraham Lincoln's administration, have always worn contemporary uniforms like those of the Washington police force and police in other American cities.

Mr. Muscatello commented that maybe the officers' new clothes would make life "more interesting for them" and "help law enforcement all over the city."

Train Derails, 3 Killed

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 28 (UPI)—Six cars of a passenger train derailed here yesterday, killing three women as they slept in Pullman cars and injuring 53 other persons.



SAFETY SUIT—An inflatable plastic jacket and hood, worn over plastic overalls, protects workers at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, as they spray insecticides. Cool fresh air is pumped into the suits.

U.S. to Convert Some Vehicles To Natural Gas to Cut Fumes

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT)—

More than 1,000 federal vehicles will be converted this year to burn natural gas in a power-plant system that cuts noxious auto emissions by about 80 percent, government officials told Congress yesterday.

The vehicles, both light trucks and autos, are powered by an interchangeable fuel system that will burn either gasoline or natural gas.

Tests with a dozen such cars that started three months ago in Los Angeles found that when natural gas was used in the "dual-fuel" system there was a 90 percent reduction in emission of hydrocarbons, an 80 percent cut in carbon monoxide, 70 percent less oxides of nitrogen and the complete elimination of lead.

Officials of the General Services Administration, who disclosed the test results yesterday, said they anticipated other benefits of natural gas propulsion, such as fewer oil and sparkplug changes and fewer engine tune-ups.

Robert M. O'Mahoney, commissioner of the GSA's transportation and communications service, said the agency will convert from 1,000 to 1,500 of its vehicles to the dual system this year.

He told hearings of the subcommittee on energy, natural resources and the environment, that the dual-fuel system would be ideal for fleet operations of taxis, mail trucks and milk trucks in metropolitan areas. He estimated that in Los Angeles, for example, 35 percent of pollution was due to the operation of fleet vehicles.

The subcommittee was hearing testimony on a bill that would, in effect, offer the auto makers an incentive to build low-emission vehicles by guaranteeing a market for them.

Introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., the bill would force the federal government to give preference when buying its 60,000 new vehicles a year to those

on the market for the lowest price.

Charles J. Dibona

Civilian Aide of Pentagon Chosen to Succeed Hershey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—

Charles J. Dibona, 37, a civilian weapons and systems analyst expert at the Pentagon, has been chosen by the White House to succeed Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of the Selective Service, it was reported today.

Congressional sources who disclosed his selection said Mr. Dibona has a "very good" chance of being confirmed by the Senate.

Pentagon-Fired Expert Hired to Buck Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—

Ernest Fitzgerald, the Pentagon efficiency expert who lost his job after telling Congress about pyramiding costs of the C

16 Ulster Police Cleared Of Riot Misconduct Charges

BELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI)—No disciplinary action will be taken against 16 policemen charged with misconduct during the January, 1969, riots in Londonderry, Inspector General Sir Arthur Young of the Royal Ulster Constabulary announced today.

The dismissal of the complaints against the policemen brought an immediate protest from pro-Catholic Independent Member of Parliament John Hume.

"It was a scandalous decision," Mr. Hume said. "This announcement stinks of appeasement and will undermine the people's trust in the police force. It could cause more trouble in the community."

The decision followed renewed disturbances last night, with British

Estes, in Prison, Sued By State for Taxes

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Bill Sol Estes, the one-time West Texas multimillionaire who now is hoping to be paroled from federal prison, yesterday sued from the State of Texas for \$4,576 in back taxes.

The suit is for "employee contribution taxes" on some \$252,007 in wages Estes paid during the first quarter of 1962, the year his paper empire crumbled.

Estes, who built the \$150 million financial empire on swindles, is now in Sandstone, Minn., federal prison. A parole board is to consider his case Friday. He went to prison in 1965 on a 15-year sentence for fraud.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

NEW YORK BOUND?

Commercial Land, U.S.A.
Personal professional service for the discriminating buyer. Inviting homes ranging from village fresh to time-honored New York City. Write: Westport-Wilton School district. Brachars complete information available upon request.

COLONIAL REALTY

International Transfer Specialists
20 E. State Street
Westport, Connecticut 06880

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MUTUAL FUND DEALERS AND FIRST CLASS SALESMEN

WE OFFER YOU:

1. Very High;
2. Same, regardless of amount;
3. Immediate payment;
4. SWITCHING—Same commission as for new sales.

PLUS..... PROFIT SHARING BONUSES.

LEADS FROM ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE OFFER TO YOUR CLIENTS:

1. A guaranteed minimum of 10% per annum;
2. Capital guaranteed;
3. Doubled capital in case of accidental death;
4. No charge for transfer of funds;
5. No charges for SWITCHING of certificates from other funds;
6. Exchange of all currencies without extra charge.

In 1968, our Portfolio showed 14%—quoted every day in the "HERALD TRIBUNE" under "INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUNDS" (I.I.B.S.A. Inv. Portfolio).

Do not apply unless you have the experience and proven volume.

Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence.

Interviews will be held in different European Capitals.

WRITE TO:

INTERCAMBIO INTERNACIONAL BANCARIO S.A.
C/O INTERCHANGE-INTERNATIONAL (Italy) S.R.L.
Corso Mentone 3, Grimaldi, Ventimiglia, ITALY.

Not available to Italian citizens or residents.

REAL ESTATE JOINT VENTURE

Owner of large prime land assembly in central core of Montreal, zoned for high rise multi-use, seeks corporate partner for equity or other participation.

Please address replies to:

Ronald-Reynolds & Co. Ltd.
2055 Peel St.,
Montreal, 110, Canada.
Attn: H. L. Putnam.

"ONE HOUR MARTINIZING"

The world's most popular Dry Cleaners are now operating in Britain and Germany and there are opportunities in these countries and elsewhere in Europe for opening new branches.

Capital required is approximately £12,000 to £20,000. Expert advice at every stage, and full training given. Let us send you the facts now.

Martin Sales,
British Laundry Machinery Co. Ltd.
Trent House, Pyrford Road,
West Epsom, Surrey, England.
Tel.: Epsom 5111

A division of McGraw Edison Company.

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OF
SHOPPING CENTERS,
SUPER MARKETS,
FRANCHISE OPERATIONS.
Experienced in Overseas Production.

CREATIVE DESIGN
INTERNATIONAL

1 Riverdale Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10463,
U.S.A.

"BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES"
APPEARS ON
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY



RENEWED CLASHES IN BELFAST—Police and armed troops blocking Townsend Street and Shankill Road intersection early yesterday during a confrontation with Protestants on the fourth night of demonstrations.

Regional Rule Measure Is Voted in Italy

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, house and red-eyed after a 66-hour parliamentary marathon, completed action this morning on a controversial bill to give broad legislative and administrative powers to 14 new regional parliaments and governments—at least two of them with Communist majorities.

Bailed by proponents of the center and left as a measure to bring government closer to the people and relieve an overburdened central bureaucracy, the measure has been fought by conservatives as an anachronistic divisive step backward at a time when the world trend is toward larger rather than smaller political units.

Once the measure has been approved also by the Senate—a action that depends on political developments in another sphere—the regional parliaments and executives to be chosen in the spring will exercise powers in a score of matters from local policing to fishing, forestry and urban planning.

The vote for approval of the law after dawn this morning, 267 votes to 55 with 176 abstentions, reflects the political commitment of the center-left parties—Christian Democrats, Socialists and Democratic Socialists—rather than the convictions of many of their individual members.

For it is generally recognized that many of the majority held serious reservations on the wisdom of equipping Italy with a new, fourth level of government added to national, provincial and communal ones. These were overcome by two considerations.

The first was that the constitution adopted in 1947 made regional organization mandatory. The second was that ability of the center-left parties to hold together on the measure was considered a test of their will and ability to form a new governing alliance to replace the present weak one-party government of Christian Democrat Premier Mariano Rumor.

The meeting began auspiciously, hours after the four parties had succeeded in defeating a neo-Fascist filibuster with Chamber of Deputies approval of a bill to set up regional governments in Italy. At the end of the five-hour meeting, Christian Democrat party secretary Arnaldo Forlani reported "appreciable convergence" on many points.

But Unitarian Socialist party leader Mauro Ferri, making clear that full accord for a new government was still a matter for the future, said: "Today's meeting clarified many points in discussion. On others reservations remain."

The clash at Rome University was the third incident of student trouble in Italy in five days. Students protesting alleged "repression" fought police in Milan with rocks and smoke bombs Saturday.

Students in Calabria caused disturbances for two days to protest the lack of a government decision

Italian Parties Adjourn Effort At New Center-Left Coalition

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP)—A meeting of center-left party leaders seeking to create a new majority government ended inconclusively today.

The secretaries of the Christian Democratic, Socialist, Unitarian Socialist and Republican parties conferred throughout the afternoon, then said they would refer the entire matter to the executive committees of their respective parties.

Meanwhile, leftist and rightist students clashed at the University of Rome in a battle that sent two students to a hospital and injured about 30 others. The clash came after law and mathematics students at the university boycotted their classes in demands for curriculum reforms.

On the labor front, many Italian airports were shut down by a 48-hour strike of civil aviation employees seeking higher pay.

Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport was kept operating by military officers who were ordered by Transport Minister Remo Gaspari to replace the airport's civilian manager and other striking personnel.

Several cities suffered traffic jams as their turn fell to be hit by sporadic transport workers strikes that have been going on for weeks.

The meeting of party leaders was the fifth since early December, when Premier Mariano Rumor called for a new coalition government to replace his fragile Christian Democratic cabinet. The present minority government was formed last August as an interim body following a breakup of the old center-left coalition.

The meeting of party leaders was the fifth since early December, when Premier Mariano Rumor called for a new coalition government to replace his fragile Christian Democratic cabinet. The present minority government was formed last August as an interim body following a breakup of the old center-left coalition.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

Monkey Turns On At UCLA and Gets Giant Squeegees

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Six companies of firemen—armed with giant rubber squeegees—raced onto the University of California at Los Angeles campus yesterday to sop up water that flooded seven floors of the School of Public Health building.

Battalion Comdr. Charles Russel said the flood was caused by a small monkey that escaped from its cage on the seventh floor during the night and turned on, full blast, a powerful rinse of shower.

By the time firemen were called, water had seeped into several classrooms, down stairwells and into the building's sub-basement. Damage was not extensive. The monkey was found, wet and angry, but unharmed.

Black-Market Gas Scandal Adds to Vatican's Distress

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Fausto Vallaine, the Vatican press spokesman, said in refusing comment on the gasoline case. He had confirmed only yesterday that officials were investigating reported financial irregularities in the Vatican museums, the world's greatest collection of antiquities.

A Vatican source said that officials of the 108-acre state discovered illegal dealings in gasoline which is sold to Vatican residents and employees at about half the Italian price.

The source said an unnamed official was suspended from his job and gasoline rationing rules were tightened as a result of the case.

Half-Price Gas

Each Vatican citizen or employee has a right to buy up to 150 liters (33 gallons) of gasoline a month at the Vatican gas station for a price of 50 lire (5 cents) a liter for regular gas and 50 lire (5 cents) for high-test. This is about half the price in Italy.

The source said that one or more Vatican employees sold their rations cards to Italians for 20 lire (4 cents) a liter.

Mr. Vallaine admitted yesterday that the Vatican is investigating reported financial irregularities in the Vatican museums, but he said no evidence has been found. "At least up to now," he backed up a report by the Italia news agency that museum officials illegally sold a large stock of 500 lire (50 cents) admission tickets.

The possible connection between Dr. Shapiro's findings and cancer stems from current theories on the chemical causes of the disease. One theory is that chemical cancer-causing agents attack the cell's nucleic acids.

He suggested that this could have important biological implications and might be responsible for triggering mutations and cancer in humans and other living organisms.

Dr. Robert Shapiro, associate professor of chemistry at NYU's Washington Square College of Arts and Science, presented his findings in an article in the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

The first was that the constitution adopted in 1947 made regional organization mandatory. The second was that ability of the center-left parties to hold together on the measure was considered a test of their will and ability to form a new governing alliance to replace the present weak one-party government of Christian Democrat Premier Mariano Rumor.

The meeting began auspiciously, hours after the four parties had succeeded in defeating a neo-Fascist filibuster with Chamber of Deputies approval of a bill to set up regional governments in Italy. At the end of the five-hour meeting, Christian Democrat party secretary Arnaldo Forlani reported "appreciable convergence" on many points.

But Unitarian Socialist party leader Mauro Ferri, making clear that full accord for a new government was still a matter for the future, said: "Today's meeting clarified many points in discussion. On others reservations remain."

Meanwhile, leftist and rightist students clashed at the University of Rome in a battle that sent two students to a hospital and injured about 30 others. The clash came after law and mathematics students at the university boycotted their classes in demands for curriculum reforms.

On the labor front, many Italian airports were shut down by a 48-hour strike of civil aviation employees seeking higher pay.

Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport was kept operating by military officers who were ordered by Transport Minister Remo Gaspari to replace the airport's civilian manager and other striking personnel.

Several cities suffered traffic jams as their turn fell to be hit by sporadic transport workers strikes that have been going on for weeks.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

"All this makes it sound as if the Vatican were the Castro," Magrini said.

Before we could use the plane of the future we had to build the terminal of the future.

The TWA 747 will carry nearly three times as many people across the Atlantic in less time and in more comfort than conventional jets.

It has six kitchens.

It has five theaters offering a choice of films,* a wide screen and in color.

The seats are roomier and incredibly comfortable.

It is a fantastic aircraft.

And we have built a fantastic terminal for it.

In fact, TWA is the only airline that has built a 747 terminal really ready for international passengers.

It is called Flight Wing One.

It is part of the TWA Flight Center in New York designed by Eero Saarinen, and recognized as one of the architectural jewels of this century.

Our 747's will be able to taxi right up to the terminal.

A hydraulic power system will bring jetways right to the doors of the aircraft.

The jetways will take the passengers from the interior of the plane to the interior of the terminal.

Conveyor belts and carousels will handle baggage in record time.

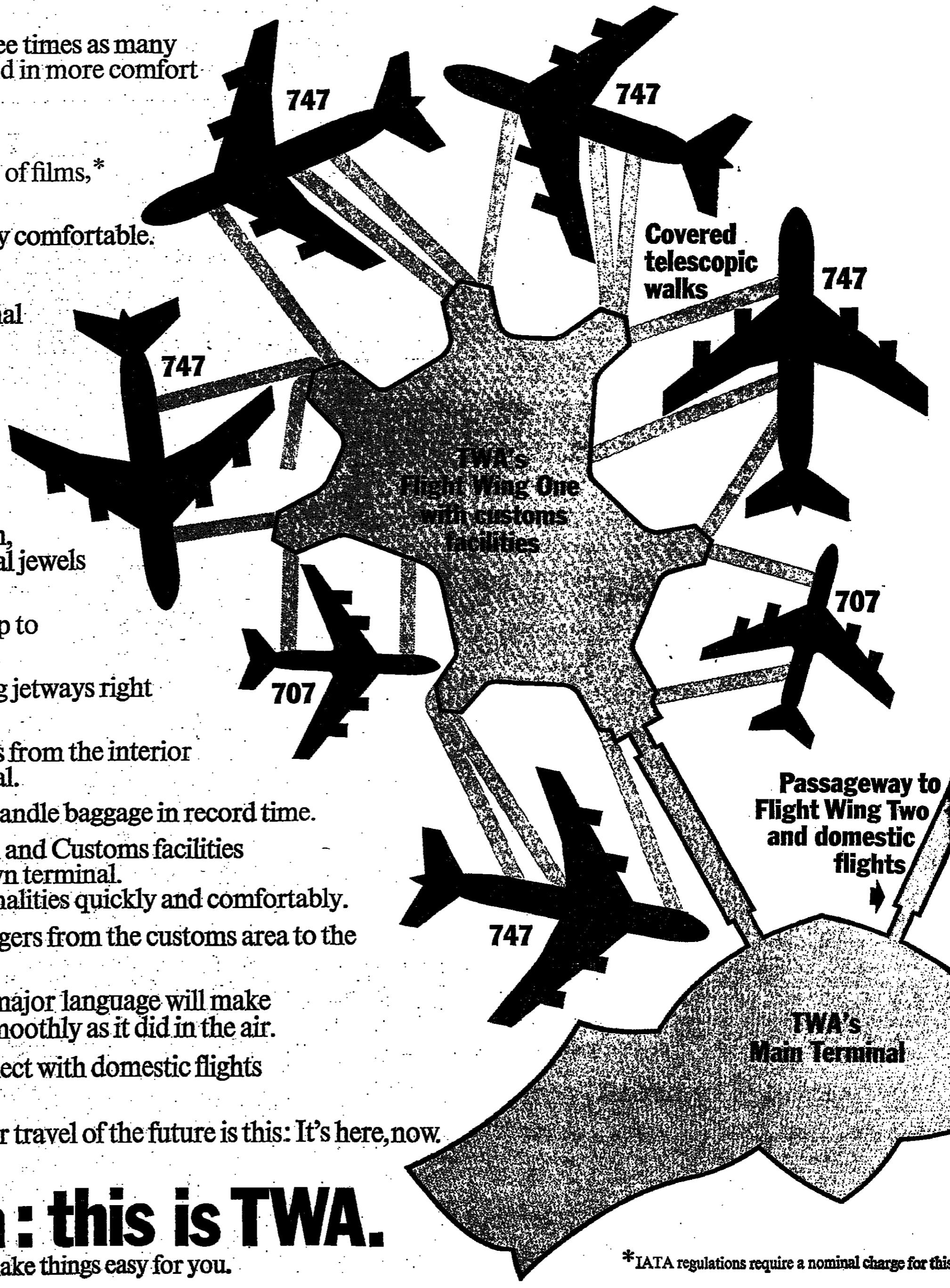
And, for the first time, Immigration and Customs facilities are available in an individual airline's own terminal. TWA passengers can clear these formalities quickly and comfortably.

A moving sidewalk will take passengers from the customs area to the main building.

Ground Hostesses speaking every major language will make sure everything on the ground goes as smoothly as it did in the air.

And passengers will be able to connect with domestic flights without leaving the terminal.

So, the most amazing thing about air travel of the future is this: It's here, now.



This is America: this is TWA.

Call a travel agent. He can make things easy for you.

*IATA regulations require a nominal charge for this.

Page 6—Thursday, January 29, 1970 *

Retreat From Responsibility

Lester B. Pearson, chairman of a special World Bank study committee, warned last year that the faltering performance of foreign assistance donors was creating a "crisis" in international development.

More recently, Jan Tinbergen, the Nobel Prize-winning Dutch economist who heads the UN's Development Planning Committee, predicted worldwide "disaster" if the rich nations failed to respond more generously to the desperate needs of the two-thirds of mankind who are poor.

The fears expressed by these international experts and many others can only be deepened by the miserly \$1.8 billion United States foreign-aid appropriations bill approved by House and Senate conferees and adopted by the House Tuesday. Although this belated appropriation for the current fiscal year represents a slight increase over last year's butchered aid bill, it falls \$300 million short of President Nixon's too modest request for aid and far short of what the United States could and should spend to maintain its leadership in a responsible international development effort.

In order to spur the self-sustaining economic growth that is now possible in most developing countries and to close the dangerously widening gap between rich nations and poor, the Pearson Committee recommended that developed nations raise their annual foreign-assistance efforts to the

THE NEW YORK TIMES

equivalent of 1 percent of gross national product by 1975. In response to this urgent appeal, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Canada and some of the Scandinavian countries already have pledged substantial increases in their aid contributions.

The United States, which once set aside 3 percent of its GNP to aid Europe under the Marshall Plan and which is best able to afford a generous foreign-aid budget, has steadily slipped behind. Today the United States is allocating only about .33 percent of its GNP for overseas assistance. That is just one-third of the Pearson recommendation.

Once the leader in foreign aid, prodding others to a more generous effort, the United States has now fallen to eighth place among aid donors in relative terms and is still slipping.

President Nixon, who has ominously linked development aid with defense in his new policy of lowering America's profile abroad, said in his State of the Union message: "To insist that other nations play a role is not a retreat from responsibility, it is a sharing of responsibility." But this year's foreign-aid appropriation does not represent a fair United States share of the international effort that is needed to ease the development crisis and stave off disaster. It signifies a shocking retreat from responsibility, one that neither the President nor the people can rightly countenance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Security for Whom?

Almost exactly 90 percent of the contracts let by the Department of Defense are non-bid, negotiated contracts which guarantee the contractor a profit over and above costs. The various contractors follow various methods of calculating their costs and, since there is no uniform accounting procedure, there is no effective governmental audit of these contracts.

Some contractors have been detected padding expenses in order to further increase their profits. If it any wonder that defense costs have risen out of all proportion to the nation's security requirements—from only \$13 billion before the Korean war, to \$50 billion before the Vietnam war and to \$80 billion today?

The recommendation of the General Accounting Office that all defense contractors follow uniform accounting procedures should be translated into law. To bring some reason into an irrational, runaway defense budget, Congress will have to arm itself with the expert knowledge required to weigh, to question and to challenge the proposals or the military-industrial complex for launching new weapons systems. As it is, Congress is almost wholly defenseless against the assertions by interested parties that any new weapon is essential to American survival.

The relationship between the weapons manufacturer and the military establishment has been, as some critics have charged,

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mirages for Libya

The Mirage sale to Libya has strongly embittered relations between Paris and Washington. Neither semantic "clarifications," nor the confidence placed in French Ambassador Lucet by his U.S. partners prevented the former from reacting sharply to the Libyans' deal, which they consider a disastrous move and a blow to the credit of the four-power negotiations.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

the French government has compelled the American government to assert itself publicly as the defender of Israel and to align itself unconditionally with Gen. Dayan's positions. It is difficult to forgive an ally for causing such anti-diplomatic clarifications.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

EEC Monetary Policy

A pacifying gesture is expected from Paris to offset the effect of the Mirage sale to Libya. In the absence of such a gesture, the visit of President Pompidou to the United States will be marked, at best, with the ostensible absence of Jewish notables from the ceremonies organized in his honor or, at worst, by open demonstrations of hostility in the streets.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

By officially announcing that he was ready to furnish Israel the necessary arms "in case of need," President Nixon provided the first consequence of France's decision to sell 100 Mirages to Libya. The arms race is indeed relaunched in the Middle East. But now it is no longer taking place between the East and the West, but among Western partners.

It is quite obvious that the "four-power concertation," which already was moribund, is now being buried. By its pro-Arab game,

Creation of a common reserve fund, supplied by the national banks of the European Economic Community, could prove a valuable instrument to tackle automatically any monetary crises brought about by payment imbalances. But even a common reserve fund is an entirely provisional instrument, and in the long run an ineffective one, unless it is supported by a common economic policy, preventing violent imbalances in the cost and price levels of individual economic systems.

One must not fail to consider the model offered by the United States, at least as regards the organization of monetary and credit policies. In the United States there are several central banks, sufficiently independent in their own policies, but not independent to the point of preventing the Federal Reserve system from permanently coordinating the creation of monetary and credit instruments.

—From *Corriere Della Sera* (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 29, 1895

PARIS—One of the purest glories of France has disappeared. Marshal Cambon is dead. He was the last survivor of the great epoch of military glory of the Second Empire, and no one, even among the most bitter opponents of that regime, ever had a word to say against the marshal, for he was known to be the personification of loyalty and courage. There is not an army in Europe that will not deplore the loss of this true soldier.

Jan. 29, 1920

NEW YORK—The recent sale of Babe Ruth to the Yankees by Boston for the sum of \$125,000, the highest price ever paid for a player of the American national game, makes interesting the high prices paid previously in the history of American baseball. Ruth's price dwarfs them all. It is also understood that Ruth's salary of \$10,000 with Boston has been increased by a bonus, so that he will be drawing \$20,000 from the Yankees.



'And Next—Our Superduper Jumbo Jet, Which Will Eliminate All Takeoff and Landing Problems.'

Make or Break in Vietnam's Delta

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—The make-or-break test, for President Nixon, for South Vietnam's President Thieu, and even for the North Vietnamese Polboum in Hanoi, now seems to lie just ahead. At a guess, it should come by the end of March.

It will be such a decisive test for all concerned, simply because Hanoi is clearly unable to expand human cannon fodder at the rate of tens of thousands a month, as in 1968 and early 1969. For a few weeks, in late October and early November, preparations began for North Vietnamese manpower expenditures on the old scale. But the underlying policy decision was then reversed, obviously because the strain was too great.

Hanoi's new policy is now a combination of "protracted war," which means classical guerrilla war, plus carefully localized offensive efforts in special areas that Hanoi's war planners regard as particularly vulnerable. If successful, this policy can be sustained without the enormous North Vietnamese losses incurred in the "general offensives" of the past.

Enfeebled VC

This new policy is very shrewdly conceived, but it has one crucially weak spot. The Viet Cong apparatus in South Vietnam is already so enfeebled that the "protracted war" will certainly fail, unless the localized offensive efforts attain a high, even spectacular degree of success.

These localized offensives, now so obviously being prepared, are therefore the heart of the make-

or-break test. The southern delta, where there are no U.S. ground forces, will clearly be the scene of Hanoi's biggest show.

No less than five North Vietnamese infantry regiments have already infiltrated the delta, where Northern troops never used to operate. The prospect is that the delta will eventually contain six such regiments, with two divisional headquarters, of which one has already been established.

In I Corps, and in the more northerly provinces of II Corps, a subsidiary effort also appears to be planned. Thus the 18th North Vietnamese Regiment used to be growing vegetables in the remote mountains. But it has now been greatly strengthened, and it has moved out again, into the coastal plains of Binh Dinh Province, to attack the pacification effort there.

Decline in Security

Already, pacification has been somewhat set back in Binh Dinh and neighboring provinces; and there has been a marked decline in security in certain provinces of the southern delta, as well. Yet President Thieu has by no means ignored this serious challenge to the massive progress that has been made in South Vietnam—and especially the southern delta—during the past year.

In particular, he has already made a series of important command changes; and even more important changes are known to be in the making. This means that President Thieu is at last attacking, head-on, the last remaining weakness of the South

VIETNAMESE, which is the political character of most appointments to higher command positions.

It has been a long haul back from the total chaos into which both army and administration were plunged after the assassination of President Diem. This is the final phase, in which fighting leadership is being made the criterion for regimental, divisional and corps commanders. If Thieu finds fighting leaders of the right quality, there is no reason why Franklin Roosevelt's planned local offensives in the delta and elsewhere, cannot be repelled with heavy losses. If that happens, the progress in pacification will begin again. The terrible erosion of the Viet Cong apparatus will therefore continue. And the result of the test will be "break" for Hanoi.

If Thieu fails in his quest for better fighting leaders, per contra, the result of the test will be "break" for him, and for President Nixon as well. It was not for nothing that the Hanoi war planners chose the southern delta for their strongest thrust.

If those North Vietnamese regiments in the delta are defeated and driven back, it will be clear proof that "Vietnamization" is entirely workable—simply because of the absence of U.S. ground troops in the delta. But if the South Vietnamese commanders in the delta fail in the task they must soon undertake, it will also be clear proof that "Vietnamization" is unworkable.

All in all, this is going to be a very high gamble for all who are involved.

Presidential Power and TV

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has clearly decided to use the power of the presidency, plus the power of network television, to combat his opponents in the Democrat-controlled Congress and presumably to establish a Republican Congress in November.

This is quite a combination and quite a gamble. Thoughtful observers here have wondered, ever since the inception of nationwide television, what would happen if a determined President who had both the will and the ability to use the networks effectively, really set out to exploit television for his political advantage.

President Eisenhower had the personality, the popularity, and the ability to use television in this way, but not the will. President Kennedy had the ability and the will to use it, but, for some unexplained reason, was afraid of what he called overexposure. President Johnson had the will, but neither the personality nor the ability to use it effectively. But President Nixon, by going to the networks to veto the money bill for Health, Education and Welfare, has indicated both a determination and an ability to use it to appeal to the people over the head of the Congress to achieve his political objectives.

The possibilities and implications of this are worth a little reflection. The President has available in the White House a television studio hooked into the networks. This is necessary for great occasions of state or for emergencies, but it is also available to him whenever he has a major controversy with the Congress: for example, when he

wants to explain his veto of the HEW bill to the American people. After all, it would be rather awkward, even for Frank Stanton at CBS, to say no.

This, of course, is precisely what the President did in his HEW controversy. He vetoed the bill on television with a flourish. He did not deliver a balanced presidential presentation of the problem but a one-sided, self-righteous argument for his veto. It was very effective and very misleading, and it raises questions far more important than the HEW bill.

What about the doctrine of "famines," which Vice-President Agnew is so concerned about not so long ago? How can senators who oppose the President get "equal time" when they are talking to a half-empty chamber, while the President is arguing his case, from the majority of the White House, before an audience of millions?

After the President's televised veto message, the partisan furies are rising. After proclaiming in his State of the Union message that "what this nation needs is an example . . . of spiritual and moral leadership . . . which would inspire young Americans with a sense of excitement . . ." Nixon, who has been talking about an era of quiet understanding at home, and of understanding rather than confrontation abroad, has now gone to the television with a narrow political argument which is building up a real confrontation in a Democratic Congress, whose support he needs for the programs he says are essential to the nation.

It is very odd: a noble, generous State of the Union message one day, and a narrow party speech on television a few days later. All this is a fairly good illustration of why there is so much distrust and cynicism in the country, particularly among the young, about American politics and politicians.

The Israeli Game Against Nasser

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO—In Israel's ever-more-daring raids into the heart of Egypt are designed to topple President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Israel is almost certainly doomed to disappointment. Instead, the spectacular feats now being performed by Israeli arms are having a different result: making Nasser more reluctant to start peace talks.

The political corollary of the dashing and humiliating Israeli raids seems to be a Nasser buildup at home. Instead of making him politically vulnerable to the revenge-seeking passions of the Egyptian people, who might be expected to make a scapegoat out of Nasser, the Israeli successes so far are doing just the opposite—consolidating Nasser's position. Every scrap of government propaganda is being used to that end.

The whimsical reaction of an Egyptian housewife to the loud presence of a low-flying aircraft on the outskirts of Cairo one day last week is symbolic. A Westerner rushed to the door for an anxious look at the plane.

"Don't worry," she said. "It's one of our paper planes."

It was, indeed, one of Nasser's aircraft, an old-style turboprop. What did she mean, "paper plane"?

"We put them up to confuse the enemy," she said. "They are made of paper, but the Israelis think they are real."

Air-Kill Ratio

It is only a guess how many Egyptians have been taken in by this Alice-in-Wonderland tale spun by Nasser's propaganda doctors to explain away the phenomenal 10-to-1 ratio of air kills that Israeli fighter pilots, now flying U.S.-made Phantoms, have run up over Egypt since the 1967 six-day war.

But it partially explains the lack of anger at Nasser in the teeth of the Israeli attacks now striking within hearing distance of the heart of the capital.

Sympathy for Nasser, not outrage at the humiliating Egyptian reverses, is still the dominant mood. It is strengthened, moreover, by the fatalistic resignation which has been so much a part of the Egyptian psyche for centuries. This national mood is summed up in the word "malesh," that's life." Malesh is heard a great deal here.

Accordingly, to avoid the steady destruction of Egyptian military strength, the Soviets soon will be forced to switch and concentrate Nasser's kind of political talk.

The first phase of this is may already have started, Nasser giving a green light to Hussein of Jordan to wet his hands on the political front by going to talk with Israel through parades.

But as long as Israeli aircraft and commandos continue attacks deep into Egyptian territory, Nasser himself is not

to start settlement talk. Why not diplomatic experts suspect that the deeper part of the Israeli raids may be out all possibility of a settlement along the line of Oct. 23 proposals by the United States, proposals bitterly rejected by Israel.

Letters

Vietnam 'Bargain'

Martin Reitman (CIT, Letters, Jan. 23) is right. If the North Vietnamese and the NLF accepted a "level of violence" bargain, as our policy from Franklin Roosevelt onward all too clearly shows—would either break it or use it to break them. It is indecent for an American to preach the Geneva Convention to the surviving comrades-in-arms or "those who have fought with unequalled ferocity, and probably hopeless courage, because they preferred annihilation to the defeat of an American conqueror."

At the same time, and in contrast to these brutal compulsions, Northern schools are opening up its schools and universities for a livelier interchange students from behind the Iron Curtain. Thanks again to the American elements plus the gullibility of the drug abuse in these institutions as rampant, if not more so, elsewhere. Alas, it hardly says that there exists a single case of drug peddling between Eastern students and hosts.

The question points toward the only escape from a trap of more Orwellian horror and absurdity. The United States must withdraw politically and militarily from Vietnam (the formulation in Nixon's Van Dong's) and permit a political evolution among the Vietnamese without outside interference.

Park DAVID DORRANCE

Atkins, Gstaad, Switzerland

Fatty Issue

We're grateful to hear that President Nixon is making a typically frank and forthright plan by vetoing the health-care labor bill to stem inflation. In the military budget?

ALFRED BOUD Louveciennes, France

Hi-Lowjacking

Lily Marie Blumlein (Jan. 23) is too right about punishment for sky hijackers. Wouldn't her suggestion to ban all flights to countries that cause a rise in air transport? And would she pose that the IATA discriminatory rules that limit passengers to 16th Street because of swarms return like locusts after each semester in the United States?

ALICE KELLY Palma de Mallorca

Drug Abuse in Europe

So the U.S. Senate is getting a bill to reduce penalties for the use of drugs.

This will come as nifty news to the already totally uncontrolled gangs of American youth marauding in European schools. With swallows bulging, this frisky-haired swarm returns like locusts after each semester in the United States.

LAURENT WALTERS, Paris

JULIA'S

FASHIONS IN PARIS

Women Who Want to Look Young—Ungaro



Lanvin's chiffon gypsy dress.



Ungaro mixes midi, mini.

Sonia Knapp: Ungaro and Sonja are a good team.

Many of Ungaro's coats are more like long sweaters, with or without sleeves and showing a sliver of print dress at the hem. For a group of mid-length raincoats, though, made of butter-color leather, suede or canvas, Ungaro shows he hasn't forgotten his old-time tailoring. They have the big, rounded lapels that became his trademark for a couple of years.

Many of the daytime dresses are both tucked and pleated to look ethereal and feminine. The evening clothes are attractive for the first time, like the long dress with a bloused top

in a fine black and white pen and ink print.

Some of the evening costumes have sleeveless, sweater-like jeweled coats. Shown with them, too, is the sculptured, stainless steel jewelry Ungaro always likes.

This time there are real chastity belts for low waists, breastplates and necklaces like Calder mobiles. Ungaro often comes close to being too arty, but he stops in time in his new collection.

Lanvin

It was young day in the Paris couture. The new Lanvin bou-



Odeon Montserrat, ASA Press.

Dotted suit with pleated peplum from Patou.

tique on the first two floors was officially on view for the first time, and there was a small couture collection, designed by Julie François Crahay on the third.

Maryl (Mrs. Bernard) Lanvin was wearing a black sweater and a pleated maxi-length skirt, about three inches above her ankles, made of bright red and gray-striped wool.

The whole collection was in the same gypsy mood, young, gay and fluttery. Skirts were all down from long midi to long maxi. Models wore Alexandre's shiny lacquered wigs to give

them small, neat heads. One thing Paris hasn't provided yet is a really smashing new haircut to top off the long-drawn-out look.

The Lanvin collection provided big, belted toppers and a slimmer, neater group of gray flannel, one over midi length pants. There were skinny, maxi dresses of dotted silk, slit up the sides, but the prettiest were the big gypsy evening dresses with big skirts and shawls. The Persian-type prints were Crahay's own design.

In the boutique, decorated with a gypsy red and white carpet, are the kinds of treasures Paris never used to have: A ready-to-wear striped knit dinner dress, either short or dinner length and a ruffle hemmed dress of striped and dotted scarves.

Patou

At Patou, Michel Goma drops waistline to the hipbone and hemlines to seven inches above the ankles, but plays safe with lots of short coats and suits with I hate to say the word—peplum jackets.

Goma's heart, though, is in his maxi length. A couple of daytime dresses, made of red or navy and white check wool are outlined in bands of color around the low waists, down the sides and around the hem. His models, who look like lively college cheerleaders, anyway, add to the resemblance with beanie caps on their heads.

In the short party dress department, Goma shows two charmers with ruffles at the midi length hem. They are made of black crepe in a flowery canco print. For summer he does a lot with puffed-sleeve white organdie and gingham checks. Slip dresses really look like lingerie with bra tops and shoestring shoulder straps.

On the Antique Trail
—Three New Haunts

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28.—Brussels has a special advantage for antique hunters: It's small. This means that in one leisurely weekend or one well organized day you can comb the market thoroughly and have time to enjoy it.

Dealers and individual sellers have a tendency to group together under one roof, and there are three recently opened covered areas recently opened where wares are displayed with maximum choice and minimum effort for the browser. The Salons Stephen, 79 Ave. Louise, has been carefully transformed from a private residence in the grand manner into an antiques market with about 35 stands in the suites of rooms on the first two floors.

The interior staircases, paneling and tapestries and polished parquet floors have been prepared as far as possible as a background for good furniture and an interesting mass of bric-a-brac.

Belgium favors the English style, and there are authentic English pieces along with a strong medieval flavor, like the big sea-chests for \$2,000 Belgian francs (\$450), or a seagoing officer's desk, trim and unctuous in line, and the brass ship's lamp with weighted pendant so that if hung on the wall it can swing to counter the motion of rough seas, at 1,500 francs (\$330). For real gaudiness of the bony there is a large ship's compass with heavy oak stand, which would certainly be an eyecatcher if not of much practical use, at 1,000 francs (\$360).

From farther afield, there's a painted wood figure of a saint from Portugal for 1,500 francs (\$360), or a Chinese horse. From Belgium itself, there is an unwieldy but handsome bar with dazzling white marble counter above porcelain panels painted with pink, blue and yellow flowers, originally a late 19th-century butcher's slab. Art nouveau abounds, with tulip-shaped lamps on slender stalks, a multitude of nymphs cavorting round a metal table center, buttons and jewelry. One stand carries a choice of châtelaines, those graceful pendants dangling from a lady's belt to carry keys and fob watch on separate strands, in great demand by regular collectors and pants suit wearers.

The whole atmosphere here is civilized and peaceful and there's parking space in an adjoining courtyard.

Farther down the avenue, No. 331 has been converted into a long arcade of stands on the ground floor. If at times there seems rather too crowded and motley a collection of bits and pieces at the stalls, rearrangement and reinforcement of quality are under way. The aisles between stalls now are seldom free from strollers taking a look.

The Bazaar

It takes ten minutes from the Avenue Louise to penetrate deep into the old part of Brussels: in one of the small streets leading off the Grand'place, the Rue du Marché aux Fromages, at the weekends, all day Saturday and until 1 p.m. on Sunday.

The covered markets mentioned are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day except Mondays, and the Flea Market each morning except Monday.

THE GREYFUS
INTERCONTINENTAL
INVESTMENT FUND
N.V.
HANDELSKADE 8, CURAÇAO,
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Initial Offering Price: U.S. \$12.00 per share
(reduced for certain large purchases)

Investments of the Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., a diversified open end investment company, will be selected in the United States and other national markets.

The Fund will be non-leveraged and, commencing March 16, 1970, shares will be redeemable daily at net asset value. Application will be made to list the shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The investment adviser to the Fund is Dreyfus Management International Limited, an international mutual fund management company sponsored by The Dreyfus Corporation of New York City.

Until February 18, 1970, shares will be offered at the initial Offering Price and thereafter at net asset value plus applicable sales commissions. Arrangements may be made for shares of the Fund to be acquired by certain financial institutions in exchange for accounts or funds managed by such institutions.

The Fund will comply with the German law on Foreign Mutual Funds of July 28, 1969.

The shares of the Fund are not registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and are not available for purchase by U.S. nationals or residents.

Additional information may be obtained from the representative (in accordance with the Foreign Investment Law) of the Fund in the Federal Republic of Germany, Frankfurter Vermögens-Treuhand GmbH, a subsidiary of Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bochenheimer Landstrasse 10, Frankfurt-am-Main or from Dreyfus Management International Limited care of the undersigned:

Kuhn, Leib & Co.,
40 Wall Street, New York,
New York, 10005, U.S.A.

Lazard Frères & Cie.,
5 rue Fillet-Will,
Paris IX, France.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited,
23 Great Winchester Street,
London E.C.2, England.

Applications from within the United Kingdom can only be entertained from bankers, stockbrokers and others whose ordinary business it is to buy or sell securities.

Dining Out:

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Pharamond has been a going concern since 1832 with the same main dish, tripe à la mode de

The Soul of Restaurant Tradition

Caze, served atop live coals in old-fashioned brass braziers. Cow's stomach may not be a delight American-style, but once tasted, it has the power to dispel national prejudices.

In the glazed-tile décor of this charming restaurant, last redecorated at the turn of the century, the best of the disappeared Les Halles lives on in such succulent dishes as Burgundy snails, onion soup and grilled pig's trotters.

Tradition is the soul of this ancient establishment, run since 1848 by Emile Martin, a hearty gray-haired gourmet with an infectious laugh, who believes that Norman cuisine is sufficient to keep his customers happy. He is right. Norman beef is the tastiest on the market, and grilled over charcoal and served with a sauce béarnaise could scarcely be better.

Other specialties include filets of John Dory (*Solet-Pierre*) or brill (*tourbie*) in a cream sauce with strong, spinach-like sorrel to set it off.

Another Norman delight, not always on the menu, is *le douille normand*, a cored and skinned apple baked in a pastry shell. The center of the apple is filled with sugar and butter and flavored with a few drops of Calvados apple brandy to give it that extra something.

The Extras

There are a number of extras at the Pharamond. Instead of garnishing the grilled beef with banal fried potatoes, the potatoes are delicately souffléd to make a far better accompaniment. The house prides itself on the fact that everything, with the exception of the shepherd's pie, is homemade.

In the vaulted cellars two stories below ground is a wide

variety of wines. One whole cellar is devoted to cider, which, at a mere 4 francs (75 cents) a bottle, accompanies the tripe beautifully.

The other wines, at reasonable prices for quality, are good. Among the whites, the Sauvignon de Valençay is excellent at 8 francs (\$1.45), and the 1969 Broilly (listed as a simple Beaujolais) would go very well with the grilled saddle of lamb. To mention that the white fruit

curiously enough, no one photograph sells better than any other," she remarked. "All of them have been selling equally well."

But then, from the public point of view, a 1-franc masterpiece is not easy to find.

On the Arts Agenda

ters and other relevant material for photocopying.

Boris Christoff will sing the title role in a revival of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" Feb. 20 at the Royal Opera House in London. Gennady Rozhdestvensky, the chief conductor of the Bolshoi Opera in Moscow, will conduct. Glenys Shaw and John Elcock are joint stage directors, and the designs are by Ralph Koltai. Norman Bailey will sing Wotan and Rita Hunt Brühmde. Subsequent performances are scheduled for Feb. 2, 6, 10, 14, 16 and 21.

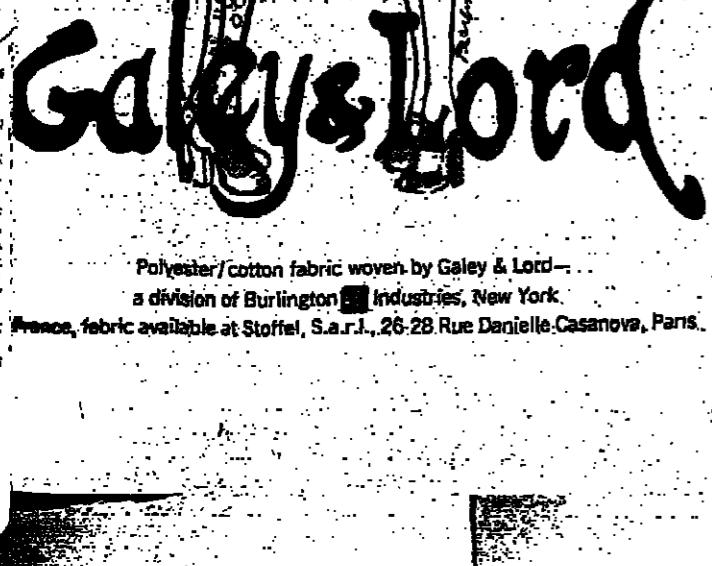
An all-Strauss ballet evening, which will have its première Feb. 20 at the Zurich Opera, will include "The Fairy's Kiss" and "Petrushka," both in choreography by Nicholas Beriozoff, and "Orpheus," choreographed by Gabriel Pascac.

A complete edition of the works of Paul Hindemith, to include both compositions and works on musical theory, is being prepared under the aegis of the Hindemith Foundation. The aim is to include hitherto unpublished material, and the foundation (whose address is Rheinblick 39, Wackernheim, West Germany) is still seeking manuscripts. Let

Originalia makes a great fabric, a great fashion.



Polyester/cotton fabric woven by Galey & Lord—
a division of Burlington Industries, New York.
France, fabric available at Stoffel, S.a.r.l., 26-28 Rue Danielle Casanova, Paris.



Polyester/cotton fabric woven by Galey & Lord—
a division of Burlington Industries, New York.
France, fabric available at Stoffel, S.a.r.l., 26-28 Rue Danielle Casanova, Paris.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1970

Page 9

Indicates Inflation Continuing

Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in U.S.; Food Gains Noted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. wholesale price index in commodities jumped 0.7 percent this month, the largest increase since May's 0.8 percent jump, the Labor Department estimated.

This compared with a rise of only 0.3 percent in December, with the largest increases in food products, mainly processed foods and feeds.

A rise in the wholesale price index is usually reflected after about a month in the cost of living and purchases by the housewife.

The preliminary wholesale price figures indicate the strong prospect of a continued rise in the nation's worst inflationary surge in 20 years. Today's report followed a week after the release of figures showing consumer prices rose 0.6 percent last month. Living costs have risen 6.1 percent in the last year, the steepest gain since 1961.

The department noted "substantial" increases in prices of paper, wood pulp, and converted paper and paper mill products.

The estimated January advance brought the index to 115.9 (1957=100), 4.7 percent above the year-earlier level.

Processed foods and feeds showed an increase of 2.0 percent according to the preliminary figures.

All farm products rose 1.4 percent. Industrial commodities were up 0.3 percent and manufactured goods 0.7 percent.

Metals and metal products were an important factor in the January rise for industrials as prices were boosted for iron and steel scrap, copper, anthracite, nickel, lead, steel mill products, and several other metal products, the Labor Department noted.

German Prices Up

BONN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Food prices in West Germany rose by an average of 3.5 percent during 1969 over the previous year, the Agriculture Ministry announced today.

It said meat was up 3.9 percent, fresh vegetables 10.9 percent, fresh fruit 9.8 percent and potatoes 41.2 percent.

French Price Slows

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The French retail price index rose 0.3 percent in December, the Finance Ministry said today.

The index increased 0.5 percent in November.

Commenting on the December figure, the ministry said poor harvests of wine and potatoes contributed to a sharper than usual price increase in the food sector of the 290-article index.

For the year, the price index has risen 5.89 percent. In 1968 prices rose 5.3 percent and in 1967 they climbed 3.3 percent.

London Exchange Comments

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Stock Exchange Council today acknowledged growing concern over gambling in some Australian oil mining shares whose wild price swings based on snippets of information has run into criticism. The top London exchange authority warned that it has no direct control on the standards required for stocks listed on overseas exchanges.

Montreal St.ominex dropped \$4.50 to close at \$39.50 on the London market to-

Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum Steel

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 133.7 105.5

Profits (millions) 6.69 4.02

Per Share 1.09 0.53

Year

Revenue (millions) 586.5 487.8

Profits (millions) 22.35 22.58

Per Share 3.44 2.58

Brookway Glass

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 12.97 12.95

Profits (millions) 13.97 7.26

Per Share 5.77 3.03

Oceania Aircraft

First Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 67.4 67.4

Profits (millions) 3.06 3.27

Per Share 0.43 0.46

Continental Airlines

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 265.7 268.2

Profits (millions) 3.21 4.13

Per Share 0.28 0.41

Green Giant

Third Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 48.4 48.4

Profits (millions) 1.94 0.91

Per Share 0.48 0.21

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 124.4 127.2

Profits (millions) 3.35 3.38

Per Share 1.16 1.18

McLean Trucking

Quarter 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 38.24 34.64

Profits (millions) 1.0 1.0

Per Share 0.12 1.10

Industry Reports

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Special).

Elsewhere among U.S. oil firms many showed gains in 1969 earnings; most are also turning in somewhat pessimistic comments on the industry's outlook and in many cases showing downturns in fourth-quarter results.

At least two other industry giants—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Gulf—are showing declines for the year as a whole.

Jersey Standard said last night its earnings decline, amounting to 1.6 percent in the first nine months of the year, widened to a 3 percent fall for the year as a whole.

J.K. Jamison, chairman of Jersey Standard, said the earnings drop "was due in large part to price weakness in petroleum products outside North America, particularly in Jersey's important European markets. This more than offset the effect of record sales in these markets. Startup delays at several major plants also affected earnings."

Gulf, as reported yesterday, showed a 2.4 percent profit dip in 1969 and an indicated 15 percent drop for the fourth quarter.

Cities Service and Texaco, on the other hand, have both reported 5 percent net gains for 1969, although Texaco's indicated fourth-quarter profits were down 13 percent.

* Excludes a special charge of \$1,400,000, or 20 cents a share.

Santa Fe Industries

Fourth Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 212.5 196.8

Profits (millions) 18.85 15.84

Per Share 0.64 0.63

Year

Revenue (millions) 812.5 766.3

Profits (millions) 55.75 44.58

Per Share 2.43 1.81

Seaboard Coast Line RR

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 494.60 438.89

Profits (millions) 38.48 18.46

Per Share 4.25 1.49

U.S. Auto Giants Plan More Cuts in Production

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (WPB).—General Motors announced yesterday a series of production cutbacks for February which will mean temporary layoffs for 120,500 workers at 17 of its American and Canadian assembly plants.

Meanwhile, Chrysler said it will lay off indefinitely another 2,000 workers at four assembly plants. This brings to 8,000 the number of hourly workers laid off indefinitely by the firm in the past two months. The Chrysler layoffs

as well as the plant closing at GM's Fisher Body plant, both in Pontiac, Mich., to be closed for seven working days, starting Monday.

Approximately 18,000 employees will be affected during part or all of this period, GM said. During the week of Feb. 8, some 14 GM assembly plants will not operate.

"The closings affect nine of Ford's 18 U.S. plants and some 26,700 employees. But the firm said no layouts are planned so far.

Included in the GM cutbacks are the Pontiac division home

plant and its companion Fisher Body plant, both in Pontiac, Mich. The shutdown will remove almost \$2,000 cars from GM's February production schedules, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said none of the workers affected in February would be permanently laid off. GM did lay off 3,000 workers indefinitely at three plants this month.

Auto sales are running 20 percent behind last year. Sales for January are estimated by some at only 550,000, lowest for the month in eight years.

'Trying to Fish for Bottom'

Prices in N.Y. Skid Again; Many Hit Multi-Year Lows

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—"Everybody's trying to fish for the bottom of this market," a Wall Street broker declared today as both blue-chip and glamour stocks displayed weakness.

American Telephone, the second most active issue, traded at a ten-year low of 48 1/2 before closing at 46 5/8 with a loss of 1 1/4.

Brokers, meanwhile, kept recommending the shares of Ma Bell to their customers with some projections of this year's earnings estimated at close to \$4.50 a share, compared with estimates of \$4.00 a share for 1969.

"When you see AT&T selling at a ten-year low despite record earnings, you wonder what can happen to some other stocks," declared one analyst.

An array of popular stock averages slipped to new 1969-70 lows. This included the Dow Jones industrial average, Standard & Poor's 500 and the New York Stock Exchange's index of all common stocks.

Dow Decline

The decline in the Dow industrials, falling 5.15 to 752.84, held center stage in the current bearish drama.

Now hovering at a 38-month low, the market's most closely-watched barometer is nearing an important test area. The bear market of 1968 bottomed out at 744.32 on Oct. 7 of that year, and chartists are waiting to see if that area of strong technical support will hold.

Poor visibility of where the economy—along with interest rates and corporate profits—is headed in 1970 continues to bedevil the market.

Meanwhile, the market took a battering all along the line today.

Active Losses

Jim Walter, the most active NYSE issue, was one of 154 stocks posting new 1969-70 low. It fell a point to 23 3/4.

University Computing, down 11 1/4 to 59 1/2, was the biggest point loser on the active roster.

Elsewhere among the glamour, IBM declined 4 1/4 to 341 after raising its quarterly dividend yesterday.

Philip Morris

Philip Morris reported today a 22.7 percent jump in earnings for the fourth quarter of the year, which brought the 1969 total gain to 10 percent.

Fourth-quarter net amounted to a record \$16.13 million, or 71 cents a share, up from \$13.15 million, while industry sales as a

year ago fell 10 percent.

For the year, profits were a record \$58.34 million, or \$2.58 a share, up from \$42.37 million, \$1.18 a share, in 1968, while revenue rose 12 percent to \$1.14 billion from \$1.02 billion.

Joseph F. Culmann 3d, chairman and chief executive, said the profit gains reflected continued worldwide gains in cigarette sales for Philip Morris. He added that the firm's U.S. division showed an 8 percent cigarette sale increase in 1969.

Fourth-quarter net amounted to a record \$16.13 million, or 71 cents a share, up from \$13.15 million, while fell.

Weakness in U.S. Economy Said to Be Exaggerated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Harold C. Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, said today that some observers had exaggerated the U.S. economy's fourth-quarter weakness.

Mr. Passer said that the December leading indicator index was only 0.2 percent below the November figure, noting that the data is based on only eight of the 12 indicators and may be revised.

He stressed that the index has remained relatively flat since last spring, and this flatness has coincided with a slowdown in the growth rate of general economic activity.

He claimed that real gross national product would probably have shown a slight fourth-quarter increase had it not been for the General Electric strike.

That strike and a production cutback in the automobile industry also accounted for much of the decline in the fourth-quarter industrial production index, he said.

+63.88%

François Mayer's Selection for 1969

In December 1968, the daily newspaper Les Echos asked 50 prominent French Financiers to select the stocks quoted at the "Paris Bourse" which appeared to be the most promising for 1969.

On January 12, 1970, Les Echos published the results:

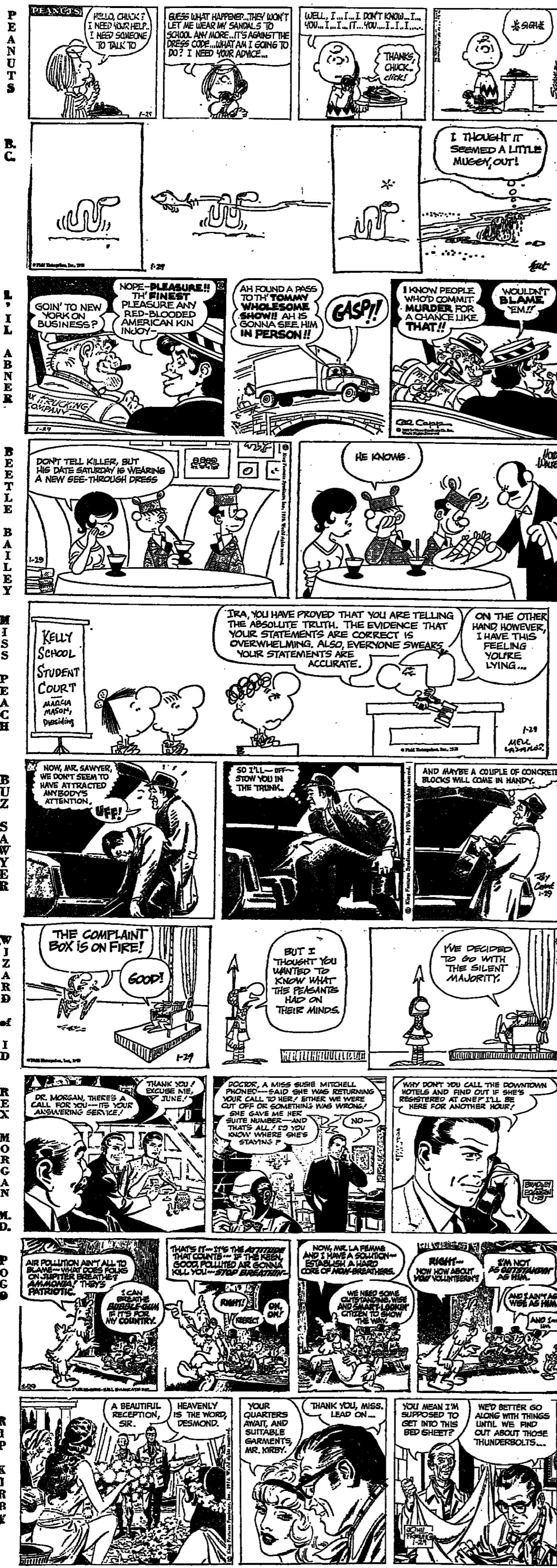
François Mayer, French Official stockbroker, came first for his market selection as regards the active stocks dealt in for monthly settlement. The five stocks recommended by François Mayer rose by 63.88%, whereas the average increase of the various recommendations was 24.54%.

François Mayer relies on a team of specialized analysts and on extensive connections in all sections of the French economy.

Take advantage of François Mayer's unique experience.

FRANÇOIS
MAYER
Agent de Change

10, rue du 4 Septembre, Paris 2^e - Tel. 742.37.83 - Telex 23.070



BOOKS

MR. SAMMLER'S PLANET
By Saul Bellow. Viking. 313 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

To extend the metaphor: Mr. Bellow's planet is layered over with a thick vegetation of elegant prose, in places lush, elsewhere tended and orderly, everywhere a thing to behold by itself. Beneath it is the crust of a plot—a seemingly absurd tale involving a Negro pickpocket who exposes himself in an Upper West Side lobby, a pilfered scientific manuscript, a New Rochelle attic flooded in a search for money, a fatal brain hemorrhage, the backseat bar of a silver Rolls-Royce, fellatio in Mexico, philosophy in Westchester County. Beneath the crust is an assortment of characters, Bellowian urban types, angelic and articulate: a neurotic operator descended from Tommy Wilhelm of "Seize the Day," a rutting female left over, perhaps from Maurice Herzog's fantasies, a dying gynecologist, a mad, toothless Israeli artist, and at the core, there to hold this fictional world together with his gravity, is Artur Sammler himself, 70-plus, tall, small-headed, one-eyed Jewish journalist from Cracow by way of Bloomsbury and the holocaust—a Herosog gone exquisitely sane, and playing Prospero to his former self as mad King Lear.

But I won't, because the kinship of the plot can only radicalized as a literary inclination, as the numinous Sammler's vast mind. The issue is, not cast or culture, space exploration, but the fate of the planet.

Arthur Sammler, "confident New York eccentric...regime of madness," lives in a penthouse limbo between sex and death. During the war, his wife was caught by Nazis. Sammler's eye was knocked blind; his wife is Lazarus-like; he climbed out a pile of buried corpses and for the remainder of the war, a tomb. Now he carries in mind the best and the worst of Western civilization.

And at every turn, he relates. And Bellow runs endlessly through those relations. If one could follow their labyrinthine ways, the thread through the membranes, arteries and synapses of the brain of the most intense of Jewish intellectuals—if one could bear with it, one would reach the central point of "Mr. Sammler's Planet": if one arrives, as I did at book's conclusion—which depends on small acts of death—and finds it simply anticlimactic, then, one is clearly lost, one's way. I am.

Yet one keeps floating off "Mr. Sammler's Planet," and drifting away from Mr. Bellow. They turn too slowly. Or their surfaces are too slippery to stand on. Or Mr. Sammler's gravitational pull is insufficient. Something is wrong.

Everything revolves around Mr. Sammler (his name is German for "collector"). He lives with a widowed niece in an apartment on West 90th Street ("Westward the Hudson came between Sammler and the great Spyro industries of New Jersey.") He is adrift in the decaying city of the sixties. He observes a black pickpocket masterfully plying his trade on West Side buses. The pickpocket follows Sammler home and assaults him by exposing his genitals ("a tube, a snake.") His kooky daughter, Simla, who imagines that Sammler is writing a memoir of his friendship with H. G. Wells, brings him a manuscript, "The Future of the Moon," which she has stolen from a visiting lecturer at Columbia.

Sammler's nephew and generous provider, Elya Gruner, lies stricken with an aneurysm in an East Side hospital. Sammler visits and consoles him. Gruner's children, Angels and Wallace, ask Sammler to intercede for them with Elya. Angels has offended her father by alienating a prospective husband with perverse sexual practices. Wallace wants money to buy an airplane so he can start a business making aerial photographs of country homes and identifying plants on their grounds. Wallace and Angels both believe that Elya has hidden money in his New Rochelle home—money given to him by Mafia friends for performing abortions.

In a Page One story, the newspaper said for the past six months the society had been looking for a restoration plan—a church or work dam in the Venice flood. The church was built in 1534, the news said, by the Venetian chapter of the Gesuiti, a congress of laymen living according to the Benedictine rule, founded in the 14th century and now defunct.

Mr. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for *New York Times*.

Italian-Americans To Restore Chapel

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The American-Italian Society New York reports in its newsletter that it plans to restore the ceiling of the chapel Santa Maria della Visitazione in Venice.

In a Page One story, the newspaper said for the past six months the society had been looking for a restoration plan—a church or work dam in the Venice flood. The church was built in 1534, the news said, by the Venetian chapter of the Gesuiti, a congress of laymen living according to the Benedictine rule, founded in the 14th century and now defunct.

CROSSWORD—By Will Wigan

ACROSS														
1 Previous	40 Distrustful	10 Snoops												
5 Cave, to posts	41 Time period	11 Spiritless												
9 Season	42 Okinawan city	12 Hitler												
14 Roman road	43 Secreted	13 Letter												
15 Late golfing	44 People oft in	19 Violin												
great	45 Distress	21 Editor's concern												
16 Works by	46 Puncture	25 Steel												
17 Keep — on	51 February items	28 Windfall												
18 Some	53 Stammering	30 Squeezed												
Southerners	55 Shots of liquor	31 Magnet												
20 Psychotherapy	56 Rich cake	32 Lovers												
aid	57 Genu	33 Cloud												
22 Ref. book	58 Merriment	formations												
23 Where the	59 Crime of a kind	34 Verbal bats												
24 Girls	61 Observed	43 Bronze Age												
27 Timothy	DOWN	structures												
28 School subject	1 — tied	45 — voice												
29 Pasture sound	46 Swan star													
30 Uninteresting	47 Flugly													
33 Citizens	48 Tent of a kind													
35 Know —	49 Krupp's city													
36 Lone	50 Typesetting													
37 For — sake	51 Sublease													
38 Musical star	52 Sharif													
	53 Depot Abbr.													
	54 Playing card													

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15				16				
17				18				19				
20				21								
23								24				
								25				
								26				
30	31	32		33								
35				36				37				
38				39				40				
41				42				43				
44				45				46				
50				51				52				
53				54				55				
56				57				58				
59				60				61				

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTEC

ANUFA

BITSUM

GURDIT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: SLANT HASTY BREACH MARMOT
Answer: Why the unsuccessful tennis player was offered a cigarette lighter—HE LOST ALL HIS MATCHES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Surprise Answer: **EDWARD GOREY**

